in my last, as being to be put forward in extenuation, are badly received. He is captions in debate when manifestly in the wrong.

Sidney dierbert was very strong in the Commons; such anything could have done so. He is at all times a fuent had most graceful speaker, and personally a most popular member. Formerly he was a great row, but is now quite reformed and full of high church sentiment. He is brother to Lord Pembroke and heir to the title, independently of which he has alreasy landed property to the amount of £40,000 a year. But every wind that blows brings home such tidings of mismanagement, of uncalled for suffering on the part of our troops, of the fruits of victory snatched from our bands, of lavish expenditure and nothing to show for it, of disorder and confusion in every department, of measures saved from nuter abortion solely by accident, or the pluck and stamina of men fighting under the cold shade of aristocracy, that murmurs are breaking out in the most well-disciplined circles, and an accumulation of feeling is on the point of exploding, which must-blow the ground up from under the feet of any ministry, however full of talent. The Kines, too, the great thunderer, which always reserves its most dreadful broadsides for those who are so criminal as to be weak, is evidently leading his guns to give them the coup de grace; and if they wannot save themselves, they may rest assured they will meet with little mercy from him.

Nothing is more probable, in the opinon of the gravest thinkers, than that the present war may operate an extraordinary change on the character and constitution of folgland. Should it endure for several years the habits of the people will necessarily be much altered, and the close communion with France, where all aristocratic influences have been entirely swept away, will cause comparisons to be made which in the course of time will greatly affect the aristocratic government of England. At present the army is still in the hands of the highest chas, but there are already symptoms of

## Our Paris Correspondence

PARIS, Dec. 11, 1854. The Austrian Treaty-Russian Policy-Business in Paris-Change in the Turkish Ministry-Prince Napoleon-Significant Sayings Attributed to the French Emperor-A Criminal Guillotined Movements of United States Diplomats -- An American Newspaper Started in Paris, &c. &c.

The treaty of alliance between Great Britain, France and Austria, on the 2d of December, has occasioned all sorts of conjectures as to its terms and conditions. The official sileuse in respect to it which has been maintained will probably be broken to morrow, when the British Parliament assembles. You may receive, by the steamer which will carry my letter, more positive information on the subject than I can send to-day. If the assertions of the Ost Deutsche Post concerning the altimatum aidressed by Austria to Russia should prove to be correct, it is not likely that Russia will submit to the conditions laid down in that document. I still think that no very sanguine anticipations of a faworable raply are entertained at Paris or at London. The rumor, however, that, in the event of an unfavorable reply, Prussia also will give its adhesion to the Western Powers, has obtained so much credit as to produce, with other encouraging conjectures quite a magical effect at the Paris Bourse. A remark ascribed to Frederick William has been frequently repeated at the Boarse durpast week. The King is alleged to have said. "I must always remember that the Cuar is my brother in-law; but I cannot forget that Prussia is not his sister-in-law." In Prussia, and in Germany generally, the people manifest their ern Powers, and the German press indicate more confidence than the French, and especially the English, press can pretend to have in the chance of a pacific solution of the Eastern question. One French journal has expressed almost a regret that the state of exultation in which the war has thrown the popular mind in England would interpose sesious obstacles to a speedy and pacific termination of the war, even if Russia were to accept without comment the four conditions of peace. These conditions, indeed, admit of such an elastic interpretatation that Russia might accept them without really losing the vantage-ground which she already posesses, or abandoning her ultimate hopes.

At the Bourse, in Paris, as I have intimated, the nnexpected conclusion of a treaty with Austria, and the partial details which have transpired respecting it, have occasioned an unwonted activity. couraging influences, followed the three francs rise of the public funds. To cite but one example, the Lyons Railway shares rose at a single bou d from

This activity at the Bourse has naturally imparted to commercial affairs a stimulus which they had begun to need sadly enough. The agitation which has ensued must not, indeed, be mistaken for a serione return to business activity: but it is a good sign on the part of business men of their readiness on the first decidedly favorable sympton of peace to the first decidedly favorable sympton of peace to resume with energy their interrupted pursuits. Exporters begin again to show signs of life, and the great manufactories have been lately visited by Dutch, German, and Spanish commission mer chants, who have not made large orders, it is true, but who have asked for samples. Scarcely any recent English orders have been received, hosewer, at d the orders made by Americans have been altogether exceptional, and almost exclusively for the spring trade.

Scarcely, any token has yet been exhibited of that peculiar commerce which, in the latter part of Deculiar commerce which, in the latter part of De-

Scarcily, any token has yet been exhibited of that peculiar commerce which, in the latter part of December and the first part of January, annually converts Pars into an immense bezaar. A few of the booths which form irregular lines along the Boulevards and the other principal streets of the capital at New Year's, have been already erected. But it would require another Tartar story of the fall of Bebastopol, or a very remarkable somersault of the German diplomatists, to give Paris as animated and picture-que an aspect as its unrivalled shop windows and its Vanity Fair of booths assually display at this season of the year. Those families whose income has not increased for years past, while their expenses have been yearly muttiplying, must abstain now from their amiable habit of exchanging New Year's gifts, or indulge in it only to a very moderate extent. None can expect splendid presents, except certain Aspasias of our Atheus whose Perioles have been lucky at the Bourse, or, luckier still, have secured heavy contracts as purveyors for the army in the East.

But dull as Paris is, it would look cheerful and gay enough to more than one por fellow as he signs for the Rellevards while occline his quarter deck on the

reports for the army in the East.

But dull as Paris is, it would look cheerful and gay enough to more than one poor fellow as he sagus for the Bonlevards while pacing his quarter-deck on the Black Sea-black with storms-or remembers Musard's music at the masked balls of the Opera, while very different balls are whistling about his cars and falling in the trenches before Sebastopol.

The latest news from the Crimea which has been received here reaches to the 23 of November. On the 21st, the disorder resulting from the tempest of the 14th was partially repaired. The efforts to save that noble vessel, the Henry IV., had proved successful. The siege was protty nearly suspended by the had weather and by waiting for reinforcements. The allies were profitting by this virtual truce, by constructing new batteries and by trying to renier their fortifications impregnable. Doubtless the Russians have been equally busy on their side. The effective force of the allies on the 21st was estimated at 85,000 men. Everything was in preparation for a declaive attack towards the end of the month.

News to the 30th of November has been received from Constantinople. A ministerial change his made Reschild Pacha Vizier, and Alli Pacha Muisiter of Foreign Affairs. Anti Pacha is more romarkable for his intelligence and sympathy with European sentiments than for energy of character. The external relations of the Turkish government will not be affacted by this ministerial change; it is morely a fresh proof of the prepanderating influence of Reschild Pacha. The Duke of Cambridge had arrived in Constantinople on the 25th ut. He was suffering from continual fever. Prince Napoleon had recovered his health completely, and his peturn to the camp would not be delayed.

It has been whispered that the famous dysentery of Prince Napoleon was "complicated," as the

doctors say, with a moral complaint, which had neconstanted Canrobers's prescription toat he should
try the air of Coustantinople for a change. It
seems that the natural veration of the Prince at
sinding himself obliged to "pay general,"—to be
what he actually is, but a neminal, a titular commander—had made his tent a sentre of annoyances
to the successor of Marshal de Saint Arnaud, as it
had previously been to the Marshal himself. Tois
accounts, perhaps, for the miraculous recovery of
the Prince, after the commander-in-chief (acting
doubtless in conformity with home instructions) found
out what a mistake he and the Ministry of War
had made in exposing a Napoleon to the chances of
riebule. The courage of Casar's nephew, like the
chastity of Casar's wife, should be above suspicion.
No doubt the inexperience of the Prince in military
affairs cannot prevent his exhibiting the courage
which is so universal a trait of the Frenchman, that
while its absence is a disgrace its possession is no
special honor. It is quite improbable that a certain
high personage, as well as the public, should have
been provoked by bis cousin's malady, to say, as is
whispered, alse, "that when a man is sick and quits
Schautopol, he cught to die, like Saint Arnaud, on
the passage." If these hard words had been spoken
they would have had more authority, if uttered, not
with one's feet resting on the andirect at St. Cloud,
but standing in the trenches before Schastopol.

Another mot (expression) has been ascribed to
the same high personage. While the Emperor was
writing his recent flattering letter to the Commander in Chief of the Eastern army, he received a
visit from another cousin. Princess of Saden, and
Marchioness of Hamilton, who is sometimes
honored with confidential conversations by her
sugust relative. They talked politics and the Eastern war like everybody else. The Marchioness
doil not seem to her marvellously encouraging.
Her opinion was not disputed, but she re-seived tafollowing reply, spoken with an accent in which
th

"Je ne puis pus etre partont"—"I can't be everywhere!"

Among the local items of Paris last week, figured the crumbling down of two old houses near the Hotel de Ville, (one of them a house of ill-fame, and both buit about three hundred years ago.) and the execution of Dombey, the youthful murderer of Wahl, a jeweller, whose corpse he cut up and boxed up, as Colt oid that of Adams; and after sending it to the Lyons railway station, finished the day jovially at the ball of the Closerie de Lilas. Dombey was guillotined in front of the prison of La Roquette. A considerable number of Englishmen and Americans were, it is said, among the spectators. I confess that I was not of the number. Many years ago, I saw one of the would-be assassins of Louis Philippe guillotined, and my unjustifiable currestry was satiated.

Mr. McRae, United States Consul at Paris, has returned from his visit to Washington as bearer of despatches relative to the diplomatic conference at Ostend. "All has been tranquil" at the office of the American embassy since the Soulé difficulty was brought to a pacific solution, thanks to the conduct, at once firm and judicious, of Mr. Mason, if not also to the obstinate walls of Sebastopol, that boulevard of Russia. Mr. Piatt is expected to return from Washington about the 1st of January. Meanwhile, Mr. M. B. Field, of New York, is acting as Secretary of Legation ad interim.

Mr. Fleischmann, late United States consul at

Mr. M. B. Field, of New York, is acting as Secretary of Legation ad interim.

Mr. Fleischmann, late United States consul at Stuttgart, as d for many years attached to the Catent Office at Washington, has issued from the office formerly occupied on the Boulevard des Italiens as a consulate by Mr. Goodrich, a journal of ample proportions entitled The American. It is chiefly intended, for the present, at least, as an adverning medium; but ex Consul Fleischmann would not be unwilling, if sufficiently encouraged; to make it, one of these days, a successful rival of Gaisgnan; Messenger. one of these Messenger.

PARIS. Dec. 18, 1854. French Opinion of the American Press-The New York Herald at its Head, a Type of an American Journal, and a Model Newspaper for the World -Mr. Bennett-Pope Brotonson.
A series of articles, entitled " La Presse l'Amer

ique," (The American Press,) has lately appeared in the Presse. It was prefaced by an editorial note, which introduced Mr. Ballegarrigue as the author of that piquant and remarkable work, Les Femmes l'Amerique," (American Women,) as well as of the articles. "These," it said, "the Presse inserts, inasmuch as it practices the liberty of the press,"-" but," it pradently added, " under the responsibility of his name."

The Presse might well be cautious about endorsing the paradoxes of Mr. Bellegarrigue; for whatever measure of truth they may contain, some of them would not only startle all the philosophers. who, from Moses to M. Guizot, have believed that power (le Pouvoir) is the product of science, rerealed or natural, shock not a few subscribers to the Presse, and evan provoke the vigilance of the Procureur Imperial, whose notions of authority accord more closely with these of M. Troplong, President of the Imperial Senate, than with those of Mr. Bellegarrique, and scaudelize alike the philanthropic and the devout by annihilating the soul and delfying the dollar, but would also be liable to be disputed by the very people whom Bellegarrique professes to admire for having, as he phrases it, "revolutionized the moral world by ions for facts

According to him, the American people has done more than emancipate itself from fear, the original link in the chain of power, of authority, of government, in the European sense of the term. It has also referred all moral phenomena to the cashbook. It has given a mercantile definition to honor, to glory, love, art, science, worship, patriot ism-to all that traditionally exalts itself on the disdain of material interests. The basis of American liberty is mercantile as that, of French liberty is sent mental. The Americans assimilate ideas and pastry, a doctrine and a cabbage, as marketable articles. They devote three-fourths of a journal to advertisements, which take precedence far before the les important, that is the editorial, or intellectual de partment, because the former "pay better" and contain, moreover, more matter of practical utility than all that has been written, from Confuscing down to Jean Jacques Rousseau. They estimate the worth of a man by how much money he is worth. Finally, God himself is measured and weighed in the United Slates conformably to the metrical system. The practical athairm of the American people awakens in their French admirer all the enthusiaem of woich such a cold blooded mate-

rialist as he is, or affects to be, is capable.

I need not waste my time, nor my readers' time, (times is money, as French printers always print the axiom, which all Americans of course believe,) in controversy with M. Beliegarrigue. To be sure, this will confirm him in his notion that controversy is forbicden fruit for an American journalist—forbicden not because it hangs too high for him. but because it really is "sour grappes," and "wouldn't pay" for plucking. But, if I were to discuss any point in his assertions, he would retort upon me as an American who hypo critically forswears the Almighty dollar which ne sets up for me and my compatibits to worship, and openly and reverently hows the knee to himself. "You have parted with your household goods in a strange land," he might say. And, indeed, in one sense he would not lie, for if dollars are the Lares of an American, even Penatriger Æmeas, were he alive, and a Yankee, would, not travel far, now-a days, without finding his sacred burden lightened.

In the article which terminates his series, M. Bellegarrigue botrays, or rather arows, an indifferent to what he styles, almost with a sneet, "stastistic lifects." This inclines one to suspect that he is not more solicitous about facts of any kind than bold French generalizers usually are. It is obvious that even with the quick, sharp sense of which he is not norresonably vain, he misappreheeds many a fact, and that he either ignores or did not know many another besides. If some of his paradoxas shock French sentiments, others contradict American facts quite as flagrantly.

One of the least important of his mistakes occurs in his alludon to Browsson, the doubled to trace, by forsaking the bosom of the Mother Church to which he has at longth returned. Originally he was, we are wrongly told, a Catholic; then an Augliann, (that is, an Episcopalia rialist as he is, or affects to be, is capable. I need not waste my time, nor my readers' time

nent of the successor of St. Peter. In the interest of Catholic'am, it is to hoped that he may not yet take it into his head some morning to excommenicate the Pope.

Mr. Bellegarrige was mystified by some of the religious and moral discussions which are confined, he says, to the organs of some sect or party, and are excluded from the journal, properly so called, in the United States. He gets fairly fiddled over the Maine Liquor law and other temperance questions. He ingenuously confesses that he cann it understand the electoral system which the Americans have adopted; but nowise daunted by this fact, he does not hesitate to criticise it. He says that "serious publicity" on the other side of the Atlantic, manifests a strong interest in things alongside of a profound indifference for persons—principles, not men, being its motto. Directly afterwards he signalizes an exception to this rule, which is occasioned by the elections, the whole electoral question resuming itself in proper names, and rendering inflapensable a lively, nay, passionate and violent, discussion of their respective values. He forgets that the elections take place so frequently that this exception becomes the rule.

He states that the American journal abstains—and he elaborately explains why—from discussing the personal qualities and the conduct of those ministers of the people who actually compose what is called the government. This statement will seem strange enough to American eyes. Stranger still is another statement—thich he makes—but it is due to him to say that the learned to place it, at the head of the American press, was "originally independent"—of no party, it was American, nothing less;" but that on the double occasion of the election of General Pierce and of the reconstruction of the Native American party under the denomination of Know Nothing as, Mr. Bennett began to wage a violent war, on the one hand, against the administration—on the other, against the know Nothings; and that in consequence of thus "lessying the order of general

is such news as the Tartar's story of the fall of Sebastopol.

Mr. Bennett can richly afford to smile both at the mistakes and at the slight infusion o maine (the cause of which he can easily guess at) in the imperfect history given by his French critic, of the prodigious prosperity attained by the New York Herald, as the type of the American newspaper—as a model journal. Mr. Beliegarrique says that Mr. Bennett has profited largely by avoiding the defects which he must have observed in journalism in France, during his visit to this country.

He particularly culogizes the vast system of foreign and demestic correspondence which the editor of the Herald has organized. "The Herald," he says, "has a special correspondent (he might have said "several" correspondent, who reflect the various shades of current opinion) at Paris; it has another at London, and a third at Liverpool. It has established others at St. Petersburg, at Berlin, at Vienna, at Rome, at Naples, at Madrid, at Coust inthople, at Calcutts, at Canton, in all the capitals of the Old World, in all the principal cities of the New.

"By this means, all the populations of the universe

New.
"By this means, all the populations of the universe "By this means, all the populations of the universe come directly to reverberate in its columos; and in presence of the tunnituous spectacle of the antigonisms and civil wars of nationalities that have, existed for centuries, the Am rican citizen daily learns to appreciate the peace which he enjoys, and to be proud of the county which he inhabita."

M. Bellegarrigue also extols the extraordinary effects of the Herald to anticipate the news brought by the Atlantic steamers to Beston. "The expenses necessitated by this simple detail would trighten the administration of the richest French journal." "Nor, he adds, "is the Herald less active or less energetic in what pertains to American news." And he fills a column with instances in point which seem incredible here, and micht well astonish even the American readers of the Herald, if they were not habituated to almost daily exploits of toe same kind, on the eart of Mr. Bennett, with his steamers and the telegraph, with his bost of corres condeats, with his seventeen editorial offices, with his 10 employée, with his powerful printing machines, with his 60,000 copies.

Paris, Thursday, Dec. 21, 1854.

Paris, Thursday, Dec. 21, 1854. Vote of Thanks Passed by the British Legislature to the Muitary and Naval Services of France-French Notions of the Objects of War-Deeds versus Words-Glowing Accounts from the Crimea-The French Government Making the Most of the Austrian Treaty-Spanish Affairs

-Coronation of Louis Napoleon and his Empress

-The Great Industrial Exhibition, &c., &c.

The thanks of the British Legislature having been manimously voted to the Fren h army, a courteous notice to that effect has been intimated by the Eng lish Ambassador to the French government, which has recorded, in the pages of the Moniteur, its high sense of the compliment -one which it does not fail to mention as totally unprecedented in the annals of French history.

There is always some difficulty about such matters and the present is no exception to the rule. It is no doubt a great fact in England; it is a curious revoin public feeling considering the long hereditary enmity of the two nations, that such a vote should be recorded; it is to the philosopher also, an epoch in the history of civilization; but, as far as I am able to collect, the matter is not regarded quite so deeply by the French people. It was an observaion of the great Lord Chesterfield, that compliments should be in the inverse of their desert—that a beautiful woman should be eulogized for her wit. while the less favored but more clever of her sex, hould be admired on the score of personal attraction-and whether the rule be just or not in regard to the fair sex, one is almost tempted to believe it applicable to the French nation. For this tribute their gallantry they consider to be so entirely their due, so entirely a matter of course, as the bravest, most military, most scientific, and nest brilliant nation in the world, that they regard it pretty muca in the same light a notorious beauty would a

passing compliment.

It is true they acknowledge the gallautry, the stolid courage, the impassive resistance of the English, and as the foundation of an army, do full justice to such qualities: but to piace their military prowess, their knowledge of the art of war, their ability to conquer within an hundred leagues of themselves, would be to suppose the King of the Sandwich Islands on a par, as a ruler, with the government of the United States. They believe, in their very souls, that it is rather a piece of con-descension on their part, to allow the English to share the honor of battle with them, and secretly sneer and laugh at the perpetual gaucheries, the eternal blunders and idiotic arrangements they make in prosecution of a war which costs them double, in life and property, and wear and tear, it need do; and, so far from being over chelmed by need to; and, so far from being over shelmed by the mejesty of the compliment paid them by the House of Commons, they seem monstrough in-clined to think that a vote of a good round su n of money, from the rich tilts of England, would have been far more in character with the nation, and much more acceptable to themselves.

The bulk of the French are satisfied enough that their love of arms should find a received.

much more acceptable to themselves.

The bulk of the French are satisfied enough that their leve of arms should find a practural indulgence; but, for the very life of them, they cannot be made to understand that this war is one that much concerns them. They have heard from their youth upwards of the riches of India, and to proved that from interruption in its connaction with England, appears to them the only real object of besting the Ca. This accounts to them fully for all the enabusia-m they rear of in England—this accounts to them for the flattering expressions which are heaped 4000 their once abused Emperor—this accounts to them for the constant passage to and fro of British ministers and British ex-ministers to his court—and this it is also which accounts to them for the present somewhat pompous vote of thanks from the British Parliament. There can scarcely be deduced a stronger proof of the indifference with which the war is viewed, than the fact that a for days ago some of the officials were desirous of getting un a patriotic tune for the benefit of the wido ws and orphans of the fallen soldiery, similar to that which is so enthusiastically supported in every town and hamlet in England; but a very little inquiry into the interior of the particular department, whence it had originated, convinced the government that the subscriptions would be so richenibusly unworthy of the occasion, that the project was at once put a step to, by an intimation that however grateful the Emperor might be for such solicitude on the part of his attiful people. He considered a provision for the victims of the war to be especially his own duty. The fact is that the Emplish attach considerably more imperance to worst than their gallant allies; and that due waich every day intoels two Frenchmen Icto one ancetter's arm, and infunce them to give vent the fact of the tour of the considerably were that the accounter's arm, and infunce them to give vent the considerably and the considerably and that due waich every day intoels two Fren

men leto one another's arms, and in incoe them to give vent to " sords that bern, " a looked upon by the Aught-Naron as d' we right un matter engism; but when the fit occasion are is, no thinks wirds about

be used as signs of facts, and in those which he employs now, through the medium of his representative, he believes he is conferring a most august honor—and more than that—he means to say, in thanking his ally, be is ready to serve him; and such is the enthusiasm in England at this moment, that were a subscription proposed for the French, such as that I have just mentioned as falling stillborn, it would be responded to at once, in a manner so profuse, that the French would probably think as many other persons perhase do, that cold blooded Buil bad gone clean out of his senses. But it is in vain yeu hold language of this kind at the present moment. Toe Fren thmsu smiles, ascents with his usual politeness to ideas which he perceives you attach great importance to, and goes away and laughs at you for a bête. France has come to this in fact, that her sons laugh at all things which the Angio-Saxon heart honors and reverse as the very palladium of all that is virtuous and good.

The Momiteur of to-day announces the "receipt

come to this in fact, that her sons laugh at all things which the Angle-Saxon heart honors and reveres as the very palladium of all that is virtuous and good.

The Moniteur of to-Say announces the "receipt of intelligence from Schastopol up to the 13th instant, which has nothing of importance." But in truth private letters tell a take which falls heavily on the public car. The Russians, it seems, do not lose a point in this game of war, and if the French bring to it a singular science, a well trained bravery, the prestige of ancient success, the soldlers of the Czar toil night and day, to countermine their projects; and now that they have arrived at a point in the works of engineering, which enables them to say that they can enter when they will, they dare not stir a foot; for the Russians have in the meantime prepared them a reception which may be more warm than welcome. And then, again, the weather is frightful; it is not a Moscow cold, which smites off toes and fingers, to say nothing of noses, but a horrid eternal mizzle, when it does not blow great guns. The country is turned into a perfect mornes for all purposes of traffic, and fever and agneand cholers are decimating the ranke. Those wretched animals, the Turks, in themselves scarcely the ninth part of a man, bring in addition, flith, and stench and pestilence, wherever they place their feet; and the tidings that Omer Pasha is on his way has been received with anything like the spirit which might have been expected from an army praying for reinforcements. To talk, as the Western Alliance does, of Russia falling on her knees, with the Baltic fleets failure, and Shastopol not even a check mate, is altogether unreasonable; and the fact of a loan looming in the distance, does not by any means improve the present very jaundiced state of the public mind. It may be said, never since the commencement of the war, were affairs viewed with a more forebodding eye.

The government is doing its very best to make the most of the Austrian treaty; every morning the page

by heaveful temper of the Enperor of France, and of his desire to be in accord with all the world. What more fitting occasion than the inauguration of such an editice, in spite of the myriads of armsd men marching aguinst each other, to receive the crown which in the face of the world he has baptised as the symbol of peace—L'Empirec'est la pair! If war should bring in uts train illustrious victories, great as would be the national right to rejocian, it could not be then that the second dynasty of Bonaparte should be consecrated; but now, when France invites all the world to contend with her in the lists of social improvement, and to bring the sons of every clime to witness a great civil fete of arms, what mere auspicious moment for pouring out the sacred oil, which, blessed by priests and sanctified by immemorial usage, shall consecrate the "nephew of my uncle." Emperor of France? Who knows, too, but that in addition to the majesty of England, that of Austria—nay, of Prussia—and the Pope's Hollness himself, may be present, to the utter confusion and grasshing of testh of lectimists, Orleanist, and foul-monthed republicans, who want liberty of the press, representation, as well as taxation, and all such stuff?

The greatest efforts are being made to stir up the country to do its best in the way of mannfactures. The most liberal promises are made by the prefects in each of the departments, that the count will look with especial favor on the exertions of such mannfacturers as exert themselves, whether they succeed or not. Additional time is given. Every expense—su h as carriage to and fro—that may deter, is removed; and to facilitate the accommodation of foreigners, the authorities are recommending the house agents to break tarough the usage of letting solely by the month, and to take shorter tenures. The impetus to trade that the coronation and Exposition will together give, will, it is hoped, atone for a season which cannot choose but be a dull one. Builders are everywhere making the most energetic preparations. continues to be a perfect apiary of industry, and all fears are now at an end as to its not being finished in time to receive the hundreds of thousands of visiters who are expected in May, 1855.

Paris, Dec. 21, 1854. The Political Atmosphere—French Opinions of General Pierce's Message, and of the Party of Know Nothings -- Parliamentary Eloquence in England and France-Granier de Cassagnac's Hymn to Austria-The Magyars and Professor Bowen-Kossuth a Ghost-Austria Liberal, and France no Longer Revolutionary-New Levy of Troops in Russia Crossing of the Vistula Relapse of Prince Napoleon Reported Death of the Empress of Russia The Last of the Montmorencies Leon Funcher Mignet Guizot Fould Church Paintings-Difficulties of the Immaculate Concep-

tion in France, &c.

A bright sun and a genial atmosphere succeed to-day the cold, wet weather which, for weeks past, has made Paris dismal enough,

The message of President Pierce, which yesterdsy filled the Paris journals and is to-day discussed by them, has tended to clear the political atmosphere also. It has dissipated the apprehensions which had begun to gather, like a cloud, on the Western horizon. It is welcomed, especially by the official press, as, in the main, extremely moderate, nay, as "excessivement doux," as "such a message as might have been expected from the chief of a great nation -as prudent, reserved and conservative." "What signalizes this document," says the Journal de l'Empire, "is, above ali, its essentially pactific character." The same journal does not fail to detect in it the oe of "the reaction of public opinion in the United States against the excesses of extreme par-

ties." It says:—

The sect of Know Nothings, which may be called the conservative party (les conservatives) of the Union, has, in spite of the exaggaration of certain of its theories, restored the American policy to tendencies generally more moderate and more pacific. The majority that this new party obtained at the late elections, testifies to the spirit which animates the entile population; it must have naturally exercised a sericus influence on the general tone of the message which General Pierce has just addressed to Congress.

The Journal de Premium retirements. ties." It says:--

The Journal de l'Empire notices also, with peculiar interest, that part of the message relating to the prosperity, from day to day more marvellous, of which it cites, it exclaims: "History offers no example of so predigious a development in the double sphere of population and wealth." But it adds:—

This very progress; this permanent absorption of the soil, will end, we are firmly convinced, by changing profoundly the economical and political conditions of North America. When compact poconditions of North America. When compact po-pulations shall crowd its territory, when the diffi-cult and redoubtable problems which are born of the increasing agglomeration of individuals upon a limited soil, shall have arisen in their turn, insti-tutions must necessarily, perhaps, be modified. Self government is a formula possible for young societies and for vast territories. Is it equally so for a soil more cut up late fractions and more re-stricted? That is a question which the future alone is called upon to solve.

The most elaborate article which the President's message has elicited from the French press appear-

or reinforcements. From Constantinopie it is reported that Prince Napolson—that unfortunate General—has suffered from a relapse, and, therefore, cannot rejoin his regiment so acon as he had anticipated.

The runor of the decease of the Empress of the Russias has not yet seen confirmed. The health of her Majesty has long been extremely delicate.

The isst hopes of perpetuating the flue old name of Mortmorenci have just expired in the death of the only lineal descendant of that illustrious family. The ceath of Leon Faucher, member of the Insatute, and ex minister, has occasioned many professions of regret from the "party of order," so self-styled, whose strong and active champion he was until his services were mo longer required, and his enteebled health connselled him to seek repose in retirement. His latest work was a valuable article in the Revue des Deux Mondes, on the finances of Russia. Leon Faucher was not, I believe, a particularly amiable person, but even in his rudest assants upon the "revolutionary party," so styled by their adversaries. I have been assured that the sincerity of his convictions was never questioned.

The Institute, which has so often been called upon of late to mourn the loss of one after another of its members, has also edjoyed this year, partly from that very cause—thus "educing good from evil"—an unusual number of gals days. First came the brilliant reception of M. Villemsin. Then the reception of the Bishop of Orleans, and the response of M. de Salvandy. Last Saturday there was no reception, to be sure, at the Institute; but the annusi meeting of the Academy of Morai and Political Sciences, was then the occasion, I may almost say, for a double resurrection—that of M. Mignet, the gifted perpetual Secretary of the Academy, from a sick bed, and that of his more illustrious contemporary M. Goisto, from that comparative oblivion worse than a sick bed, or sweathe grave, to which the revolution of 1848 and subsequent events had consigned the ex-Minister of Louis Philippe. It may be said t

Guizot towards liberty, his words were eloquent. They will be remembered when, perhaps, his contradictory acts shall have been forgotten.

On Sunday last, M. Fould presided over a meeting of the Acacemy of Fine Arts, for the distribution of prizes. The imperial government neglects no occasion to meifest an interest in the fine arts. Its liberality to Conture, Signol, and a dozen other eminent artists, to whom it has entrusted the disconations of several churches of the capital, is an instance of this. Nearly 316,000 france have been allotted by it to those decorations, some of which are nearly completed.

Will the churches of Paris witness such scenes of jubilation as welcomed at Rome the solemn announcement of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception? You will not be surprised at this question, if you recollect that, by the terms of the concordat between the Pope and France, this eldest daughter of the Church, (and more or less wilful in her way.) the dogma cannot be legally declared in this country before it has received the visa of the State Council. It has been said that the Archbishop of Paris and another French prelate, cast the only two votes that were thrown in the solemn conclave at Rome, not indeed against the dogma in question, but against the propriety and even the right of the Pope to determine its promulgation in the a stual juncture of circumstances. It is now added that the Viscount De Connenin, Councillor of State, the witty author of the "Book of Orators," and who, as a rired of Litté (the learned translator of Straus's "Life of Christ." has devoted considerable attention to theological topics, is elaborating a protest, which he will offer against affixing the imperial seal to the pontifical document that craits the Immaculate Conception into a dogma. Meanwhile, the Siècle venuties to ridicule false miracles, in spite of the epileptic rage of the editors of the Univers.

American Authors and English Piracy. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

LONDON, Dac. 4, 1864. There are no functions exercised in the common

events of life which may not be turned to good ac. count at some particular crisis, or made to illustrate the force of a principle. Mr. Carey, in his methodical reasoning against international copyright, and in defence of international plundering, called to his aid a species of logic that gave power to the tricks and, sever since the commonweal of the learn and any street common of the treet of the street of the common of the common of the treet of the learn and the presentation is defined in twerp but to make the presentation in the common of the learn and the presentation is defined in the problem of the learn and the presentation of the presentation of the learn and the common of the learn and the of trade, and made words serve the means of destroying natural right and property investment. Humbuggery, that function to which modern phi-

marveis and monetrosities,) is, on or about the let of Janury, 1855, to sadd-ally dart farth upon the reading world, giving more life to its kindled passion for news of war and blood amidst the swampe of old Carolina—where, says rumor, its ascenes are laid—and there, with yearning hearts, surrounded the while by deadly miasma or chased by viperous reptiles, the bleeding heres and heroines (black as midnight) will and forth, telling their sad tales to chivalry's shame. How many bitter, burning tears will be earth with sorrow, how many hairbreadth escapes will be reconneted, now many hearts will bleed for freedom, how many deadly conflicts, will be fought for liberty, how meany bloody, handto-hand er counters, in which an All-wise hand will direct the just, will take place—how many martyrs will yield their flayed backs to the lash, and sink willingly into earth, for right and the Redeemer—or how many beautiful Mirandas will plead on penitent knees, with pearis of angulah in their eyes, for babes about to be sold or swopped—is left'entirely to our own conjecture. Unlike the pirate publisher, who now, with hound-like anxisty, watches his prey, ready to pounce upon it the moment it shows its proditable head, we must patiently wait its appearance. Some gossip-mongers go so far as to suptain the sheet of the first volume are in the hands of Sampson, Low & Co., whose premises are kept under the gaard of the pirate's keen eye. With not the least objection in the world, and under the sanction of Mr. Carey's well developed system for protecting plunder, these pirates stand ready to flood the market with reprints of this American literary prize, which they will give the reader at a price barely sufficient to cover the cost of paper and ink. Not one, however, will advance the authors a pound for the product of their mental labors; no, they can make sure of the prize by the more amiable and less expensive process of stealing! Filot would, perhaps, venture a small amount, but that his neighbor, Run-it where-he-can, will carry

loses a chance of carrying off the best game at his hand.

Here, then, is a pretty picture for the contemplation of honest-minded men. Poor author, se might exclaim,) the fruits of thy brain are great of crime, and for many sins art thou made ans everable; but, having no right, nor man to defend thy claims in the senate of the nation, what can thou expect better. Two valuable (we speak in a pecuniary sense) works are in the market; the honest publisher dares not make an offer for them—though in his heart he would respect the author's rights; nor dare one of the piratical fraternity step forward, lest the brothers of his clan forestal him. All gather round the object of their avarice, and, with lynx eyes, stand ready to waste their wits in subverting an honest system of trade. Is there no man in the Senste or Cabinet who, with less timility than the accomplished and very learned Mr. Everett, will come forward and put a stop to this olighting system of legally plundering the property of American authors? Where is Mr. Douglas, that champlon of popular rights, and deree opponent of popular privileges? When Mr. Everett and American authors evinced no interest for an international conyright, he forgo? that American authors were an numble